

DOES HONESTY PAY?

A SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY THE JERICHO DEBATING SOCIETY.

Pap Perkins, the Postmaster, Tells How the Organization Was Started and How It Came to an Untimely and Inglorious End.

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The Jericho Debating society was Squar Joslyn's idea. It dawned on him one afternoon as he was hoeing in his garden, and that evening he came over to the postoffice and made a speech and started the ball rolling. A week later the society had its first meeting. There was a hot time for about an hour. Of the 40 men present 35 wanted to be president, but after awhile, and by putting in two votes for himself, the squar was duly elected. Deacon Spooner was made referee, and the other officers wasn't struggled after to any extent. There wasn't any debate at the first meeting, but Squar Joslyn made a speech of acceptance which raised the price of butter in Jericho 10 cents a pound. After saying that he wouldn't exchange places with the president of the United States he began with the year 750 B. C., and the way he come whirling along down to the year 1900 made the glass in the windows rattle. He excited the crowd as he hit Nero, brought applause as he touched on Columbus, and when he got through with Washington there wasn't no holdin Enos Williams, and Jonas Bebee and Aaron Bradshaw was in tears. After the speech was over Elder Spooner figgered it up and declared that the squar had made 27 different pints in his oration, which was four pints more than Demosthenes or Cicero had ever made.

The subject for debate at the next meeting was "Does Honesty Pay?" The



"FOLLER ME BACK TO THE DAYS OF JULIUS CAESAR."

number on the affirmative and negative side was about even, and Ebenezer White was appointed to lead off and tell how honesty paid him. Each speaker was to be limited to ten minutes. Ebenezer had been thinkin it over for three or four days, and when he got up he began with:

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Caesar. When Caesar was a young man of 22, he hadn't a dollar to his name and no show to strike a job. He had about made up his mind to commit suicide when he found a five dollar goldpiece in the road. His first thought was to use the money to start in business, but it was only a temptation. His honesty wouldn't permit such a thing. He went around inquirin who had lost \$5, and at length found the owner, and the owner took a likin to him and pushed him along until he was finally made a king."

"That's one tally mark for the affirmative side," said the deacon as the speaker sat down. "and I decide that Ebenezer has made five pints. We will now hear from Jonas Bebee on the negative side."

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Caesar," began Jonas as he rose up. "I object," protested Ebenezer. "Havin follerer me back, the meetin can't foller Jonas. I appeal to the referee."

"I shall have to overrule the objection," said the deacon. "We follerer Ebenezer back, and we must give Jonas jest as good a show. If he's got anything new about Julius Caesar, we'd like to hear it."

"When Caesar was a young man of 22, he hadn't a dollar to his name," continued Jonas. "and, though he offered to dig out stumps for 15 cents a day, he couldn't hit a job. He had made up his mind to hang himself when he found a stray mowl in the woods. He knew he ought to advertise the mowl and restore him to his owner, but dishonesty carried the day. He sold the critter to the first man who would buy, and with the \$12 he received he went into politics and pushed along until he finally became one of the greatest men of his time. He lived for 30 years after stealin that mowl, and he was honored and respected and had a good time and died lamented by all."

"That's a tally mark on the negative side," said the deacon, "and the pints seem to be about even."

"But whar did Jonas git his facts?" asks Ebenezer.

"Whar did you git yours?" asked Jonas in reply.

The deacon said the speakin had best continue, and he called upon Aaron Bradshaw, who was on the affirmative side, for his argument.

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Caesar," began Aaron, with a wave of his hand, but when he had got that far both Ebenezer and Jonas tried to yell him down and appeal to the referee.

"I've got to give Aaron a fair show," replied the deacon. "If he wants to be follerer back to the days of Julius Caesar, this society has got to tag along behind him. It's rather a cur'us coincidence that the three of you want to be follerer back to the same man, but

that's none of my business. Go on, Aaron."

Aaron went on. He had it that Caesar was poor and out of a job and discouraged when he happened to find a diamond ring in a mudhole. He could have got an advance of \$50 on it at a pawnbroker's, but he actually went hungry for three days while huntin up the loser. Struck by such a display of unselfish honesty, the owner presented him with \$75, took him under his wing and in time made him king."

"That's another tally for the affirmative," said the deacon. "and I guess I'll give Aaron the same number of pints as the rest. Alvin Bidwell, of the negatives, is hitchin around in an anxious way, and we'll hear what he's got to say in favor of dishonesty."

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Caesar," began Alvin in his ramblin voice, but that was yells and whoops and protests from Ebenezer, Jonas and Aaron.

"It's a cur'us coincidence, I'll admit," said the deacon when he could be heard, "but I don't see how we kin help but foller Alvin back if he insists upon it. Everybody must have a fair show. Alvin, hadn't you as lief be follerer back to the garden of Eden or Dan'l in the lions' den?"

Alvin stuck for Julius Caesar and went ahead. He found Julius poor and discouraged and livin on turnips, and he related how the young man sat down and thought it all over and then decided to steal a hog. He stole one, sold him for \$3, doubled his money on a boss race and finally made a place and name for himself. Had he continued to be honest he would have starved to death and been buried at the expense of the town. His dishonesty enabled him to become king and to do good to millions.

"The tallies are even so far," said the deacon as Alvin sat down, "and we'll now hear from Philetus Johnson on the affirmative side."

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Caesar," began Philetus as he rose up, and then that was a row. It was a full ten minits before order was restored, and durin that time most everybody got his head punched at least once and his coat torn up the back. By and by Deacon Spooner said:

"It's a shame and a disgrace to the town of Jericho to carry on in this way. I notice that Lish Billings, who don't belong on either side, has jest come in. Lish, do you want to say anything?"

"Not very much," replied Lish as he looked around. "I'd simply like to ask if anybody here has lost this half dollar."

He held up the coin in his fingers. There was 47 men in the room, and every single one of 'em, includin the deacon and the squar, replied that it was his.

"As to the Debating society, it may be a good thing," said Lish as a grin spread over his face; "but, as to the subject of discussion tonight, I guess you'd better drop it and let it stay dropped. This half dollar has bin in my pocket for two weeks, and every one of you was willin to lie to git hold of it."

Then Lish moved softly down stairs and went home, and after the rest of the crowd had sat and looked at each other for two or three minits in an uncomfortable way the president put on his hat and said:

"Instead of follerin anybody else back to the days of Julius Caesar, I guess we'd better foller Lish Billings down stairs and call the thing bust-ed."

M. QUAD.

Indian Repartee.

An Indian agent who was a militia colonel desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council told them that one reason why the great father had had so much trouble with his red children was that he had sent civilians to them.

"You are warriors," he said, "and when the great father saw me he said, 'I will send this man, who is a great warrior, to my red children, who are warriors, and they will hear his words.'"

An old chief arose and, surveying the speaker from head to foot, said calmly: "Since I was a small boy I have heard that white men have great warriors. I have always wanted to see one. I have looked upon one, and now I am ready to die."—Reminiscences of the Bishop of Minnesota.

Dumas' Dramatic Intuition.

A story is told of the elder Dumas which illustrates his remarkable dramatic intuition. An eminent Parisian critic who sat beside him at a first performance noticed that he seemed abstracted.

"You are triste, my master," observed the critic.

"No," replied Dumas. "I'm not bored, but I'm somewhere else than here, so to speak. I am unable to follow any play to the end. I listen closely to the first act, and then my mind carries me off into thoughts of the play I would make of it."

Supplied Another.

At a dinner in Rottingdean a Royal academician stated to the company the curious fact that sugar and sumac are the only two words in English where su is pronounced as shu.

There was much interest shown in the discovery, when Rudyard Kipling was heard from the other end of the table. "But are you quite sure?"

The sword of Sir William Wallace is in the Wallace tower, a stone structure in Stirling, two miles from the castle. It is a two edged sword of massive proportions and great weight, and it is said four strong men are required to wield it.

Jumping the rope is suggested for middle aged people afflicted with liver troubles.

YAQUIS' JOAN OF ARC.

Woman Worshipped by Indians Poses as Divine Healer.

SHE WAS BANISHED FROM MEXICO.

Santa Teresa, Who Is Said to Have Instigated the Rebellion in Sonora, Goes to San Francisco—Gives Exhibitions of Her Alleged Power.

Santa Teresa, worshipped as divine by the Yaqui Indians, banished from her native land by the Mexican government on the charge of fomenting uprisings among the red men, excommunicated by the Catholic church as a heretic and wandering over the earth to do good by her powers of healing which she believes divine in origin—Santa Teresa has come to San Francisco, says The Call of that city. The sad eyed Mexican girl comes among skeptical Anglo-Saxon civilization with an air of zealous and unselfish devotion to suffering humanity, with a bearing devoid of assumption and with no tinge



SANTA TERESA.

of hypocrisy, but a wide awake press agent and an interpreter will see that her material interests do not suffer. They lend a coloring to the self sacrificing plans of the Jeanne d'Arc of the Yaquis.

Teresa Urrea, or Santa Teresa, or Senora Teresa Roderiques, since she was lately married to an Arizona Mexican of that name, gave an audience to newspaper men in a parlor of the Golden West hotel and tried in their presence her powers of healing. She was born 28 years ago in the little town of Sinaloa, Mexico. Her parents were of the poor agricultural class, and she is uneducated to the degree that she has not even heard of Joan of Arc or St. Theresa. She claims that when she was 16 years old she went into a trance which lasted 3 months and 18 days. During that time she performed miracles of healing, though she was unconscious of her acts. Since then she has had occasional trances and often feels, she says, an influence that she cannot explain and a guidance which she believes is supernatural in her treatment of disease.

"I believe in God," Santa Teresa said through her interpreter, "and in his ability and willingness to endow human beings with a portion of his divine power to banish pain and suffering."

"I have never encouraged the Indians to revolt or led them to believe that I am divine. I have gone among them, healing their sick and trying to relieve their wretchedness. I have been their friend, and in their ignorance they worshipped me. I pity the Indians of Sonora. I wish they were cared for and protected as this country protects its Indians. But there they have no rights, and I fear they will be exterminated. I would do anything for them, but I do not pretend to have any power to lead them to better conditions. I can only heal their sick, and that I am not allowed to do."

Santa Teresa said she had left Guaymas, El Paso, Nogales and other places because of the contentions that her healing had caused and her fear that bloodshed would follow. She expressed the greatest abhorrence for bloodshed and strife and the cruel practices of her countrymen.

This strange woman is rather tall and slender. She has the grace and repose of her people. Her eyes and a mass of raven black hair add by contrast to the waxy pallor of her complexion. Her hands are slender and nervous.

Cocaine's New Use.

With the patient perfectly conscious, although rendered dead to pain by the use of cocaine, the surgical staff of the Receiving hospital in Oakland, Cal., amputated both feet and trepanned the skull of Miss Cora Friend, who had been struck by a railroad train. The operation was the first of its kind ever performed in Alameda county and one of the few ever tried on the Pacific coast. Dr. J. M. Shannon directed the administering of the cocaine, which was injected directly into the patient's spinal canal. Miss Friend was able to talk and gave directions to the surgeons for her comfort. At no time did she lose consciousness, nor did she make any outcry while her feet were removed or her scalp laid bare and a piece of the skull removed. After the operation she rallied, and hopes are now entertained of her recovery. Had chloroform or ether been administered in her weakened state, the surgeons say, she would probably have died from shock during the operation.

Yellow Fever in Cuba.

During the month of September 257 cases of yellow fever were officially reported in Havana, with a mortality of 25 per cent. Eighty-four cases are now under treatment, and 28 new cases have been reported during the last 48 hours.

INDIAN WIFE'S ROMANCE.

Suing For Divorce From the Man She Led to Klondike.

Back of the suit filed by Mrs. Kate Carmack, praying for divorce from George Carmack and a division of community property, says a dispatch from Hollister, Cal., there is a story of a romance that goes back to the discovery of Klondike gold. Carmack is the first known white man to take the yellow metal from the Klondike. His claims on El Dorado and Bonanza creeks are now worth \$1,000,000, and he has many thousands deposited in banks in Hollister.

Carmack spent 14 years in Alaska, and at the end he was no richer than when he first went north. Then he took an Indian wife. This squaw, the story goes, promised that she would lead him to the land where gold nuggets were as plentiful as sands on the seashore. After they had been made man and wife according to the rites of the frontier she kept her word and, with her two brothers, known as Shookum Jim and Tagish Charlie, led him to the now famous Klondike.

Within two years Carmack was a millionaire, and on his return to the States he tired of his Indian wife. Last February he left her and their 8-year-old child in Hollister and returned to Alaska. She names a Seattle woman as correspondent.

Gets Damages From Haiti.

Ex-Secretary of State William R. Day, arbitrator in the claim of John D. Metzger & Co., American citizens, against the government of Haiti, has rendered an award in favor of Metzger for \$23,000. The claim grew out of the seizure and sale of the Metzger company's goods at Port au Prince for non-payment of license taxes, failure to furnish the company an adequate supply of water to operate its mill at Port au Prince and the sale of a quantity of the company's lumber at Jacinalo. The United States government secured from Haiti an acknowledgment of its liability for indemnity, and Mr. Day was appointed sole arbitrator to fix the amount of damages.

Doctors Extend Their Time

Owing to the vast numbers who have been unable to see the British Doctors, these eminent gentlemen have extended the time for giving their services free three months to all who call upon them before November 10th.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Nos. 16 and 18, Werne Block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before November 10th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations. The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted, and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before November 10th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting, all skin diseases and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

Dr. D. B. Mory, the chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

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NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Some Interesting Statistics From
Poor's Manual For 1900.

THE BURLINGTON'S EXTENSION.

New Line Between Denver and South
Dakota and Montana Mining Dis-
tricts—World's Railway Congress
to Be Held in Washington.

In the introduction to Poor's Manual For 1900, just issued, it is shown that there are 190,833 miles of complete railroad in this country. The net increase in mileage last year was 3,981 miles. The aggregate capital stock of these roads is \$5,742,181,181 and the aggregate funded debt \$5,044,853,027. The number of railroad corporations in this country is about 1,735, not including private railroads, and about 910 companies conduct the traffic operations of all the railroads. The tendency to absorption by consolidation is increasing constantly. Within recent years 1,785 railroad companies, with an aggregate mileage of 142,177, have passed out of legal existence. Fifty-three companies own and operate 131,797 miles of railroad. Of this mileage \$5,850 is leased. The total assets of all the railroads in the country at the beginning of this year were \$12,553,245,625. Within recent years, through reorganization, there has been an increase in share capital of \$454,407,316, while in bonded debts there was the large reduction of \$227,259,978, so that on the basis of mileage of railroad owned the reorganized companies are capitalized for \$38,006 per mile of stock against \$31,711 before reorganization and \$34,227 per mile of bonds against \$39,590 under the old organizations.

The Burlington's new line between Alliance, Neb., and Brush, Colo., has been formally opened to general traffic. The new branch is 149.09 miles long and is laid with 55 pound steel rails. It makes a short route between Denver and the rich mining districts of South Dakota and Montana.

The new line connects with the system's Guernsey extension at Northport, Neb., and practically opens up a new transcontinental railway between Colorado and points in Montana, Washington and the north Pacific coast. Under previous conditions the Burlington's traffic between Denver and the Black Hills had been handled by way of Lincoln. The new cut off reduces the distance 673 miles. A passenger is now able to leave Deadwood in the morning and reach Denver the same night.

The new line will be of marked importance to the lumber and shingle interests of the Puget sound district, as it will open up a new market. This trade has heretofore, to a great extent, been shut off from the Colorado markets because of the long haul.

The next international railway congress will be held in Washington in October, 1904. A cable dispatch from W. F. Allen, secretary of the American Railway association, announcing that fact has been received at the offices of the association in New York. Mr. Allen, who is one of the American delegates to the international railway congress which has been in session in the French capital, says that a pressing invitation by the delegates from this country has been extended to the congress and that the members of that body had informed Mr. Allen of their acceptance.

Cyrus S. Sedgwick, prominently identified with a railway block signal company, who returned from Europe recently, commenting upon the few safety devices in use on European railways, says: "They are just beginning to use block signals over there, and the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean, a progressive road, is installing a system of disk signals. I visited the Paris exposition, and I was naturally interested in looking at safety appliances for the use of railways. I was much surprised to find that there was only one railway block signal on exhibition in the whole exposition, and, strangely enough, that was not put in by the company that manufactures it. It was our signal, but it was put on exhibition by the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean, which is quite proud of its new equipment. While I was at the exposition two prominent Italian civil engineers came along. They saw the signal working and were so interested in the affair that they traveled several hundred miles to see one in actual operation, owing to the impression the model made on them. I understand they intend to introduce the signals in Italy. Our country, with the enormous amounts of money spent yearly on automatic couplers, track and block signals and signal towers and other safety devices, still sees many accidents. It is wonderful to think that, with so little precaution abroad, there are not greater and more frequent accidents."

The Great Northern railway, says a Montreal dispatch, is now all but completed and will within a month take its place as one of the great grain carrying roads of Canada. This road, starting from Quebec, runs in a southwesterly direction to Hawkesbury, Ont., where it joins the Canada Atlantic system, which runs to Parry sound, on the Georgian bay, and has in connection with it a fleet of grain boats on the upper great lakes. The great bridge over the Ottawa river is not yet altogether completed, but trains will be able to cross by the middle of October, and the line will then be formally opened to traffic. In order to handle the grain which it expects to carry the railway has built a million bushel elevator at Quebec.

FARM, ORCHARD
AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

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Correspondence Solicited.

All calculations as to grass, whether in meadow or pasture, are subordinate to the one great factor of rainfall. Grass will not grow without water.

Just for want of a four year clover rotation of crops many a cornfield will give 40 instead of 60 bushels to the acre this year.

When a farmer can trade a 3-year-old colt which has cost him \$35 to raise for a nice double seated barouche, he should not ride to town in a lumber wagon.

The sweet corn pack of the western canneries has been a big one this year. The crop of corn was the best ever grown and returned the growers close to \$20 per acre for the ears delivered at the cannery.

The meanest of all mean weeds in our opinion is the squirreltail grass or wild barley. No other form of plant life can hold its own with this pest. It ruins the lawns and the gardens and is a veritable scourge.

Theoretically a big corn crop makes cheap pork, but the crop is not exceptionally large this year, and it goes into empty cribs. Corn is not likely to be worth less than 25 cents, even where the yield is most abundant.

The laborer who does the hard work in connection with the producing of sugar cane in the Hawaiian Islands is either a Japanese or a Chinese cooly bound out for three years to the firm for whom he works and paid from \$12 to \$15 per month, furnishing his own board. The growers of beet sugar have here a hard proposition to meet.

There is no finer jelly fruit than the wild grape, but they are seldom used because of the difficulty of gathering them from treetops and other almost inaccessible places. Every man might just as well have all he wanted where they would bear well and be easy of access by planting the vines along the barbed wire fences on his farm. They would require no care or attention. This is worth trying.

The capacity of one acre of land in the production of sugar reaches its maximum in the Hawaiian Islands, a late government bulletin reporting a crop of 14 tons of sugar per acre on a plantation of 100 acres. This sugar was of course cane sugar and as weighed was in the unrefined state. At the low price of 2 cents per pound this crop was worth the enormous sum of \$560 per acre. Another plantation averaged over ten tons of sugar to the acre on 2,000 acres, or a return of \$400 per acre.

A leading wholesale dealer in apples doing business in the city of Minneapolis told us recently that no apple will pay the fruit growers of southern Minnesota and northern Iowa so well to plant as the Duchess, this for the reason that it is hardy and prolific, that it is the first apple on the market and so finds a better demand than later fall apples of a better quality and for all time there will be a vast territory in the north country which will always have to depend upon southern Minnesota and northern Iowa for their early apples. His advice was to plant Duchess apples and lots of them.

THE HIDDEN NEST.
We knew that somewhere in a clump of willows which we had to pass every day a pair of grosbeaks had their nest this season. The birds were always there, and we never failed to hear the sweet alto song of the male bird as we passed by. But we could not discover the nest, though we searched closely for it. The brood was hatched, and when they were gone there was the nest in plain sight, the birds having most ingeniously disguised it by the skillful arrangement of just a few leaves. This suggests the thought that birds' nests in the trees around the home are very like our common blessings in this, that we never realize how many they were until the wintry winds of adversity despoil the beauty of living and rob the trees of their summer foliage.

IMPROVE THE HOME.
If improved financial conditions on the farm have cleared the owner of all indebtedness and left a surplus, such surplus by every right should be used first to improve the conditions of the farm home—to secure some of the comforts so long wanted. Give mother \$150 and tell her to put it where it will do the most good, get a new surrey to go to kirk in, and with it get a light harness for the team, for Norman horses, plow harness and surrey don't match well. Take a trip off with your wife and don't go in a suit of \$8 ready made either. Paint the house and put on a new porch and fix the windmill so that you can have a system of water-works in your home. Send those two boys to a commercial school this winter and pay their bills, and put \$15 or \$20 into good papers and magazines. Entertain your friends and in a general way live so as to get the worth of your money and enjoy life.

The portable gasoline engine for farm use is a machine which seems to have very much of utility connected with it.

A cow should do her best work when she is 5 years old. From then till she is 12 or 13 is the period of her greatest usefulness.

There are about as many hogs as people in this country, and sometimes it is difficult to draw the dividing line between them.

It is an open question whether the buckwheat cake or the maple sirup which sweetens it is the worse adulterated. Honesty is at a low ebb in the matter of producing both.

Men who blame the Lord for a poor stand of corn next year will be scoffed at by their neighbors, for there never was a year when good seed was so easy to secure as this year.

Milking cows, no matter what the conveniences of the cow barn may be, will always be more unpleasant work than almost any other on the farm and always be reluctantly done by hired help. This fact ever and always operates to limit the business of dairying.

The state of Nevada stands first in the list of states in the production of the highest grade sugar beet, with Wyoming, Wisconsin, California, Utah, Michigan and Iowa a close second, according to the tests and analyses made by the agricultural department at Washington.

The reports from the various localities in Iowa and Minnesota where the growing of the sugar beet has this year been attempted on a commercial scale are very gratifying, the yield of beets and price obtainable for them assuring a net income to the grower of from \$30 to \$50 per acre.

We noted a small field recently which had produced a crop of oats this season and Sept. 1 was a fine field of rape. The rape seed was sown with the oats, and its rank growth after the oat crop was harvested in one way solved the question of securing an abundant supply of nutritious green food for hogs and sheep during the late summer and fall months. This plan is worth a trial.

HOT WEATHER AND SUGAR.
Sugar comes from the sun, and so it comes that given sufficient moisture to insure plant growth the more sun and warmth the sweeter will all sugar producing plants be. The present year has been prolific in these sugar producing conditions, and so it comes that the corn crop is exceptionally good, the melons and beet roots more full of sugar than usual, the sweet potatoes never so good.

THE HAIRY VETCH.
At a late meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural society at Des Moines a very interesting discussion was had over the new (to the west) legume, the hairy vetch, especially with reference to its use as a cover crop for orchards. It was very highly commended by those who have tried it. It has the same period of life as the clover plant and is equal to clover as a soil fertilizer.

THE GERMINATION OF SEEDS.
We are asked why it is that weed seeds ripened in July will many of them fail to germinate under the moisture and heat of August and September, but will remain dormant and only germinate in the following season. There is a good deal of mystery about the germination of seeds and the development of plant life. If the term may be used, a sort of instinct seems to govern the propagation of plant life. If all weed seeds would readily germinate as soon as ripe, it will be seen at once that it would result in the extermination of many species of plants, for the reason that such new growth could not in the brief growing season left mature another crop of seed. We have known clover seed to lie dormant in a field for three years and then when conditions which are not understood were favorable to germinate and make a most excellent stand.

INSECT PESTS.

The more settled and civilized the country becomes the more bugs there are. Like the fashion plates for the ladies, there are new styles of bugs each year. Weevil in the beans, Hessian fly in the wheat, rootworm and wireworm in the corn, beetles on the potatoes, bugs on the melon vines, chinch bugs in the small grain, aphids and curculio on the plums and cherries, cankerworms in the apples, lice in the chicken coop, borers in the fruit trees, worms on the currants, flies in the kitchen and mosquitoes on the lawn and for many a man after his all day fight with this horde of pests bugs in his bed to rob him of a night's rest! Man's hardest fight is with these pestiferous tribes, whose numbers yearly increase, and the science of agriculture is doing no more practical work than in discovering methods of limiting the destructiveness of these insect pests.

POISONED WEAPONS.

HOW SAVAGE NATIONS MAKE SURE
OF DEALING DEATH.

Some of the Venomous Mixtures Used by the Barbarians Retain Their Life Destroying Properties For an Indefinite Time.

From the age of stone up to the time when the art of killing one's neighbor led to the discovery of powder and firearms primitive peoples, owing to the insufficiency of their weapons, to cause prompt death, have invented means of giving them poisonous qualities. Poisoned weapons, whether they are arrows, knives, lances or what not, may get their fatal properties from either vegetable or animal poisons.

The South American Indians use curare; the natives of India, Indochina, Borneo and the Moluccas employ, or rather did employ, the upas to poison their weapons; the negroes of the Sudan and the Kongo still make use of a poison extracted from different varieties of strophanthus called 'mboumon' or 'ine', according to the regions where it is employed; the people of South Africa, the Hottentots, the Bushmen, the Kaffirs and the Akkas, poison their arrows with the venom of divers serpents, the cobra de capello among others; certain tribes of equatorial Africa the N'Dris and the Banjiris, use their arrows after long burial in decomposing corpses, to communicate blood poisoning, which results in speedy death; in Oceania the natives of New Caledonia, the Hebrides and the Solomon group give their enemies lockjaw by soaking their arrows in marshes containing large quantities of the bacillus of tetanus.

The first three kinds of poison are practically of vegetable origin, though the local medicine men mix with their preparations red ants, snakes' venom, toads' eyes, etc. They are the characteristic alkaloids of plants, which serve as the basis of a deadly poisonous mixture. Curare, upas and m'boumon have as their principal elements plants whose species vary with the tribe, and which all belong to the strychnine family. The three last named poisons, except that of the South African negroes, are of microbial origin.

What are the value, duration and activity of these poisons? Curare keeps indefinitely. In 1757 in the course of experiments in physiology made in France with curarized arrows brought in 1752 from equatorial America by La Condamine, a fowl scratched with one of these arrows died in seven minutes. Among the Ouiteto Indians, lumps of curare handed down from father to son have preserved all their poisonous activity, although covered with mold. The same may be said for the upas, which, kept in little sections of bamboo for seven or eight years, retains the same active qualities as when freshly prepared. Malay weapons, even those of steel, always keep their poisonous properties.

The black races that use ine claim that it will keep only a short time before it spoils. Now, ine, which is an aqueous maceration of strophanthus seeds, to which is added the juice of a fig or of a euphorbi, and generally also vipers' venom, becomes covered with mold at the end of a few weeks, but notwithstanding it has preserved all its toxic properties. Guinea pigs have been killed in a few minutes by being scratched with arrows whose points had molded. In fact, the vegetable poisons used by primitive peoples for their arrows keep indefinitely and always make effective weapons.

This is not the case with poisons of animal or microbial origin. As we have seen above, the Bushmen, the Kaffirs and the Akkas poison the points of their arrows with serpent venom, especially that of the cobra. At the end of two or three weeks their arms have lost all harmful quality. This is due to a single cause. The venom of snakes, which is preserved indefinitely in alcohol, becomes covered in air with a peculiar mold, which has not been studied hitherto and which removes all poisonous effect from the venom.

The poison used on the arrows of the N'Dris of the Upper Ubanghi is nothing else than the septic vibrio (microbe of blood poisoning), which dies in the air if it is not in the presence of decomposition. Thus those arrows are harmful only during a very short time. As for the arrows of the New Caledonians, which infect their victim with tetanus, authorities do not agree about the duration of their harmful action, although it is proved that the bacillus of Nicolaier cannot live except in a very moist medium and together with other bacilli, harmless or otherwise, such as the septic bacillus, which, as we have seen, dies in a short time.

Thus in all cases the poisoned arrows of the races that make use of vegetable alkaloids are much more to be feared than those of the tribes that employ poisons of animal or microbial origin.

A "Sure Thing" Bet.

Those who are unsportsmanlike enough to bet on a sure thing might try this: A bets that B cannot endure a piece of ice on his arm for two minutes. A to select a place between the fingers and the elbow. B bares his arm, and A puts a lump of ice on the pulse in the wrist. In 41 seconds usually the pain becomes so great that B gives it up. This catch originated on the London Stock Exchange. It is said that Guy Kikkals, the carman, is the only one who ever endured the pain two minutes.

A Denial.

"So," exclaimed Senator Sorghum indignantly, "that man told you my vote was for sale?"
"He said so in so many words."
"Well, you can go to him and refute the calumny. It's for rent once in a while, but never for sale."—Washington Star.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this county and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him Free of Charge and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will remain in this county every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this county who has made his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his patients four weeks and will so continue as long as God sends him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
The Doctor treats all chronic diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 15,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.
The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Father's Courses in the Medical College, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; he has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea, expending thousands of dollars, improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.
Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not consider, and are therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.
Whenever it is known that a patient is suffering from a chronic disease, it is not to be wondered at when Dr. Kutchin is asked to examine the patient, he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. He is a man of great power, and his power has created wonder throughout the country. He adopted the following plan: He is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully examines the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.
Are mild and pleasant, never perfectly with the most delicate lady or child, do not reduce strength, can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible relief. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time of the treatment, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment successful and satisfactory, as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.
Quick, painless, certain cure for Impotence, Loss of Manhood, Spermatorrhea, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Protrusion of the Testicles, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years or any cause that debilitates the system, and renders the patient permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Poisons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, give the most poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE TO ALL AT THE
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FAILURE OF PARIS FAIR.

Why It Did Not Prove a Financial Success.

HOTEL PEOPLE MAKE NO MONEY.

Visitors to Paris Did Not Turn Out to Be the Great Bonanza Which Landlords and Restaurateurs Anticipated—The Price of Tickets.

The coming of autumn has brought the long expected crowd to Paris, writes the correspondent of the New York Evening Post from that city. In April and May boarding house and inn keepers comforted themselves for the lack of custom with the excuse of a premature opening of the exposition. Foreigners and Frenchmen alike were waiting until they could be sure of all the promised magnificence. Then June, the rich man's month, when money should be as common as roses, passed with half filled hotels. The English were evidently occupied with their own affairs, and they have continued so until now. Resorts like Pontresina, in the Engadine, which are especially favored by Britons uneasy to step off their island, have had a meager year. The boycotting of Paris, because the French press paid back with Boerism the English Dreyfusism of a year before, is not needed as an explanation of the absence of wealthy English visitors. Even Americans were in less number than had been expected, but this was attributed to the scare of high prices started with more or less foundation in fact. And August was only more dead than July for all those who proposed to make money from their Paris hospitality.

Not that the attendance of the exposition has been less than was expected, at least by sober minds. This has been steadily greater than at any previous Paris show of the kind, but it has not profited the sellers of high priced food and lodgings. It has been a cheap crowd from the start. The admission tickets, floated by the lottery bonds to which they were attached, soon fell from the face value of 20 sous to 8 and 6 and even less. In 1889 they were no time lower than 12; in 1878 they remained above par. On Sundays and holidays all Paris, from Bohemian Montmartre to working Montreux, came out to see its fair. These visitors brought their eating with them. At most they bought the national bottle of red wine—a few more sous added to their entrance money—and they looked on from the outside only at the parades of the various shows of the Rue de Paris or in rare instances ventured to pay the price of some of the cheaper and more elementary amusements. Meanwhile foreign visitors have been, in proportions beyond all expectation, those Germans of the middle class who have learned the secret of plain living while doing apparently a deal of high thinking as they go about the exhibition, catalogue in hand, with a painful thoroughness. They scent out infallibly the cheaper places where they can obtain their necessary modicum of comfort. With the vacation season the provincial families of France appeared like a flight of passenger pigeons. They are no more money spending on their travels than Germans and Dutch.

Of the money throwing nations there have not been enough Russians to make the year fat, and there have been far too many Cook's trippers and others more or less personally conducted among Americans and English to furnish a public for the expensive restaurants of the exposition. These are 300 in 1900 where 30 were sufficient in 1889. There is an equal plethora of amusements, widely scattered, often childish or of limited interest, even to the French, as where Montmartre persuaded itself that its topical slingers were of some interest to the rest of the world. Add to this that inside the exposition grounds all concessions have been sold at the very highest prices, based on the maximum possible number of visitors and money spending. Outside rents have gone up, and there has been the same multiplication beyond measure of places for eating and drinking and sleeping, as if all the world from Spitzbergen to Cape Horn were setting out for Paris.

If there is an undercurrent of feeling that Great Britain and the United States have not been completely represented, the radical fault should be brought home to the lack of patriotic enthusiasm, union and collective organization among the national producers themselves. Notably in the American section, with all its serious gaps and in spite of a mediocre filling in with shop articles, there has been a real success of many individual exhibits, which cannot but have far-reaching results in our national commerce. If some of our most creditable products are quite wanting, it is mainly because separate industries with us do not constitute a collectivity capable of uniting for a common end, as is the case in Germany. And then, in the United States there is no one to signify to recalcitrant parties the imperative request of "superior authority," as in the empire of the Kaiser.

Tolstoi Not Excommunicated. Count Tolstoi explains that the Greek church did not formally excommunicate him. It has given orders that he shall not have an orthodox funeral at his death, which Tolstoi says entirely meets his wishes. The correspondent of the Vienna Freie Presse at Moscow declares that he has just spoken with a man who came direct from visiting Tolstoi and who stated that the great novelist had not been so well in years as he is now and that he is busy on his new work.

MOOSE AND DEER IN MAINE.

Reports That Give Promise of Unusually Good Sport This Year.

Now is the time of year, says the Boston Herald, when the devotees of the chase furnish up their arms and bring out their hunting costumes, preparatory to the enjoyment of a season in the woods. Each succeeding year emphasizes more and more the importance of early preparation, the first men on the hunting ground getting the cream of the sport, now that the annual exodus to the woods numbers into the thousands.

Probably one would think of Maine at once, when a question of fall hunting comes up, and that state still ranks at the top in facilities offered. It is there only, of all the eastern states at least, that one can find the nearest approach to the forest primeval. It is in that state also that the laws governing the sport have reached their fullest development, giving everybody a fairer show, even if the restrictions seem at times annoying.

Maine will again this fall be a pleasure ground for thousands of sportsmen from Massachusetts, New York and even the far western states, and that there will be plenty of room for them and plenty of game goes without saying. Few people who have not visited Maine realize its immense proportions. The northern portion of the state is one vast wilderness, greater in area than Vermont and New Hampshire combined, and this is the natural home for deer and moose. This big tract is owned by lumbermen, who, in return for the protection afforded by the state laws, submit to the enforcement of game laws by the state, so that the whole area is one large preserve to which sportsmen from out of the state are welcome as long as they conform to the laws regulating the hunting. Washington county has also developed into a great hunting region.

The Maine deer is a hardy animal and one which increases rapidly from natural causes. It has been said on good authority that the deer in Maine propagate more rapidly than they could possibly be killed by hunters using legitimate methods. The Maine deer is much larger than the species to be found in the southern states, the bucks oftentimes weighing 275 pounds and in some cases 500 pounds more than that.

Electrical Goods In Turkey.

The United States charge at Constantinople, Mr. Griscom, writes under recent date that about two months ago a United States firm made a shipment of electrical appliances to Constantinople. Upon arrival there the merchandise was seized in the custom house and refused admittance to the empire, the introduction of electrical appliances of any description being prohibited. Mr. Griscom caused some samples of the goods, small reading lamps, toys with storage batteries attached, etc., to be taken to the palace and brought to the attention of the sultan. The latter was much attracted by the novelty of the articles and bought the whole consignment for his personal use. He also issued an irade authorizing the introduction of similar articles into the country. It is to be hoped, adds Mr. Griscom, that a permanent trade may be established in this class of goods, though it should be understood that the irade does not refer to electrical appliances of all kinds. The general interdiction against dynamos, electrical machines, telephones, etc., still exists.

Marine Band Not Permitted to Tour.

The Marine band at the present day is the largest regularly enlisted band in the world, says the Washington Post. In England there is one military band larger, but there the men enlist under contract for one year. Here every man is in the service for a term of five years. The men's duties consist in being present at the barracks for guard mount every morning at 8:30 o'clock, at rehearsal daily from 9:30 until 12 o'clock, and from then on they are free, except during the summer, when the three weekly concerts are given. There is but one thorn in their otherwise happy position and that is that they are not allowed to travel as an organization on concert tours to different parts of the country.

Mining Activity In the Black Hills.

There is considerable mining activity in the Black Hills, and a number of new mines are being opened up. Comparisons made between the present condition of mining in the Black Hills and that of Colorado, Idaho and other western precious metal states are not at all unfavorable to the former. Last year upward of \$8,000,000 was taken from Lawrence county mines, one of them being the Homestake. There is said to be not more than one stamp mill standing idle in the country. And yet the Black Hills mining industry can be said to be practically in its infancy, for there are great areas which will ultimately prove of great productiveness that yet remain unnoticed and unexploited.

Favors Uncooked Food.

Professor B. Tyler of Indianapolis says that human life would average three or four times longer than it does if people would reject the senseless practice of cooking their food. Animals and fowl live much longer in proportion to the period of full development than man. "Man, for some unknown reason, eats dead cells (cooked cells) to replace the dead cells that have been separated from the body. In cooking food all the acids and gases, so necessary for the conservation and preservation of ideal health, escape with the steam, and the food retains a greater supply of ash, lime and other such substances than nature requires for the amount of food taken into the system."

COLLISION IN HEAVENS.

Facts Regarding a Notable Event in the Upper Regions.

PROFESSOR SERVISS' OBSERVATIONS

Gigantic, Solid, Nonluminous Bodies Clash in the Constellation of Aquila, Creating New Nebula, From Which May Come Forth a New World.

An event of enormous importance in the locality where it occurred, writes Garrett T. Serviss in the New York Journal, took place something over a year ago at a point in space situated at an unknown distance from the earth, but included within the boundaries of the constellation known to astronomers as Aquila. It was no less an event than the creation of a new nebula, from which in the fullness of time a new world may come forth.

Information of this amazing occurrence was first obtained at the Harvard college observatory from an inspection of photographic plates exposed to the starry sky between April and October, 1899.

On April 21 of that year a new star made its appearance on one of the plates. Of the seventh magnitude, it glowed with fiery brilliance among the fainter stars of Aquila, which form its nearest neighbors. Gradually it faded until in October it was of only the tenth magnitude. During the summer photographs of its spectrum were obtained, showing that it possessed the characteristic spectral lines which are found in other stars. But in October the photographs had another story to tell. They proclaimed that the stranger had changed its nature—that it was no longer a star, but had become a nebula!

During the past summer the fact of this wonderful change was confirmed and established by telescopic observation. Professor Wendell being able with the 15 inch equatorial telescope to detect the monochromatic or nebulous character of the light shed by the new phenomenon. While this is not the first observation of the kind, yet such changes are so infrequent in the heavens that whenever one occurs it excites renewed wonder and speculation.

What happened in the depths of space to cause a bright new light suddenly to make its appearance among a multitude of well known unchanging stars and why did the luminary thus unexpectedly created entirely alter its character within a few months, fading from a star into a nebula?

An answer can be given—in fact, has previously been given in a few similar cases—which at least accounts for what was seen. A tremendous collision took place in the open heavens. Two or possibly more solid nonluminous bodies, gigantic meteors or swarms of meteors, clashed together with such speed and fury that their substance was melted and vaporized, and from the heated mass thus formed blazed forth the radiance of a star, or sun, streaming across space and picturing itself brilliantly on the photographic plates that were recording the light waves which issued steadily from the thousands of changeless orbs in the midst of which it had appeared.

This was only the first effect of the collision or series of collisions. In a short time, as the heat became more intense, the entire mass of the colliding bodies was transformed into an expanding cloud of gases and vapors, and when this had occurred the light shed ceased to be sunlike or starlike, and spectral lines which had until then proclaimed the continued existence of solid or liquid matter in the interior of the wreck faded away, and only the soft glimmer of a nebula remained.

Here is a story of creation the exact opposite of that ordinarily told by the changes going on in the heavens. There are many nebulae which give evidence that they are condensing and shaping themselves into stars, but out in Aquila just the reverse process has taken place. Bodies which may have been as large as the earth or even larger came together with planetary velocity, and the laws of physics holding good, their arrested motion was transformed into heat so intense that they burst into a fiery cloud.

It is interesting to reflect that in this manner the universe may be able to renew itself. Suns fade and flicker out, worlds grow cold and die, but let them fall together in their swift rush through space, and almost in an instant they become glowing nebulae through the condensation and transformation of which fresh suns and worlds may be formed.

Let such a catastrophe occur to our solar system after that remote day which is surely coming when the sun shall have ceased to shine, and out of the resulting nebulae in the course of ages the identical atoms or corpuscles from which the bodies of living men are now shaped may issue to form new men inhabiting a new earth and rejoicing in the light of a new sun, with never a thought or the shadow of a memory concerning the things that have passed. If the atom is immortal and forms and types persist through all vicissitudes, what matter if a human lifetime is but as a breath and the career of the sun but a passing gleam? For these things come and go and come again.

Ruskin College at Trenton, Mo.

Walter Vrooman, founder of the Ruskin hall movement in England, announces that a Ruskin Hall college has been established at Trenton, Mo. The old Avalon college building and 1,600 acres of land adjoining have been secured. Mr. Vrooman says that he has collected \$10,000 in this country for the movement in addition to the \$20,000 contributed by English workmen.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Some Interesting Facts From Dr. True's Year Book.

Dr. A. C. True, director of the office of experiment stations, has written for the agricultural year book a most interesting account of the organization of agricultural societies in this country. The first society of this character, according to Dr. True, was founded in Philadelphia, at that time the national capital, in 1783, and its membership comprised such men as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Timothy Pickens. The movement spread rapidly south and north along the fringe of Atlantic coast communities then constituting the United States.

In 1804 Dr. Thornton, the first United States commissioner of patents, proposed that agricultural fairs should be held in the city of Washington on market days, after the English fashion. The idea was eagerly taken up by the citizens and municipal authorities, and the first fair was held in October of that year. It was such a decided success that two others were held in the succeeding years, after which, however, they were discontinued.

Dr. True traces the growth of these societies down to the time when Congress took them under its protection and then tells the story of their development under more favorable auspices. In the course of his paper Dr. True pays a tribute to the late Senator Morrill, who was known as the father of the agricultural colleges.

"It was fortunate," says Dr. True, "that at the very critical period for the movement during that year the national leader who sought to crystallize the growing demand of the people for technical education into an act of Congress, endowing colleges for this purpose in every state of the Union, was a man of broad views and large practical sense, willing to draw his measure on comprehensive lines and leave future experience to work out successful results, even through many tribulations. This man was Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, who, having by his own efforts risen to success in mercantile and agricultural pursuits in the midst of a hardworking but intelligent and progressive community, had come to Congress in the prime of life, with an open mind toward every measure which promised to widen the opportunities and increase the welfare of the masses and had in it the promise of attaining practical results by businesslike methods."

Sixty-four colleges, it seems, under the provisions of the several laws on the subject, are in operation in the several states and territories. Of these all except four maintain courses in agriculture. In 14 states there are separate institutions for the white and colored students. All of the institutions are brought together to constitute a national system of higher education in the sciences and industries through the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, the office of experiment stations at the department of agriculture and the bureau of education of the department of the interior.

Good Year For Train Robbers.

Officials of railroad and express companies fear an epidemic of train and express car robberies, says the Chicago Tribune. Though detectives profess to believe that holding up of trains is an industry that is rapidly going out of fashion, the men who make robbery a profession do not seem to be in accord with their views.

Within the last year five express cars were looted, and the robbers secured \$70,700. This is the loss as estimated by express companies, but it is a noted fact that officials of carrier companies are always inclined to withhold the real figures, so as to discourage future attempts. In the same period of a year one express company has suffered a loss of \$21,000 by packages which disappeared while in transit. Passengers on two trains and one stage line were relieved of money and valuables. Thus, despite all efforts to class the train robber and express thief as a personage of the past, the total profits to the followers of the profession for less than a year have summed up at least \$100,000.

In addition to this, two unsuccessful attempts were made to rob trains, which would have put the sum total away above that mark.

Shipping on Great Lakes.

"When navigation closes on the great lakes this year," said Mr. Fred C. Halter of Buffalo to a Washington Post correspondent, "the greatest season in the history of lake traffic will be at an end. During the two months that navigation will yet be open vessels will be at a high premium, and it is probable that many trips will be made after the insurance companies will no longer accept the vessels as risks. This was the case last year, and while there was immense profit for such as got safely through, many vessels got caught in the ice, and others had to make the nearest ports and forward their cargoes by rail. Next year will see a lot of new vessels on the lakes, but it is not at all probable that the vessel supply will anywhere near equal the demand."

Duke to Visit Queen.

When the Hereditary Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the younger brother of the czar and at present the heir to the throne, finishes his visit to Denmark, he will go to Scotland to visit the queen at Balmoral. The czar and the dowager empress want him to marry, so as to preserve the succession in the line of Alexander III, but as he cannot marry either a first cousin or a Roman Catholic his choice of a wife is considerably limited, and the only really eligible princesses appear to be the daughters of the Duke of Connaught, the younger sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Duchess of Albany's daughter.

CATARRH

Catarrh has become such a common disease that a person entirely free from this disgusting complaint is seldom met with. It is customary to speak of Catarrh as nothing more serious than a bad cold, a simple inflammation of the nose and throat. It is, in fact, a complicated and very dangerous disease; if not at first, it very soon becomes so.

The blood is quickly contaminated by the foul secretions, and the poison through the general circulation is carried to all parts of the system.

Salves, washes and sprays are unsatisfactory and disappointing, because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does. It cleanses the blood of the poison and eliminates from the system all catarrhal secretions, and thus cures thoroughly and permanently the worst cases.

Mr. P. H. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., writes: "Having been a terrible sufferer from Catarrh, and being now sound and well, the question often put to me is, 'What cured you?' I answer 'I feel it my duty to state that Swift's Specific is the medicine. I am such a true believer in the efficacy of Swift's Specific that I can honestly and conscientiously recommend it to any one suffering from Catarrh. Have recommended it to many, and am happy to say that those whom I have induced to use it can bear me out in the statement that it will cure any case of Catarrh if taken according to directions.'"

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the greatest of all blood medicines and tonics.

If you have Catarrh don't wait until it becomes deep-seated and chronic, but begin at once the use of S. S. S., and send for our book on blood and skin diseases and write our physicians about your case.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DR. MOREAU'S TANSY AND PENNYROYAL PILLS
The Safest, Surest and Only RELIABLE French REMEDY.
Price \$1.00 per box. Pink wrapper, each strength \$2.50 per box, by mail, postpaid. Address Dr. Moreau, Brown Bros., Bldg., S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon, Ohio.

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Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on South Erie street... \$400 to \$600
11 lots on Chester street... 250 to 500
17 lots on E. 17th street... 250 to 450
18 lots on Dwight street... 250 to 450
27 lots on George street... 225 to 250
13 lots on Johnson street... 200 to 275
6 lots on Kent street... 300
18 lots on Akron street... 150
8 lots of Waechter street... 150 to 200
Also lots on Woodland Avenue, Pearl Street, Tremont Street, Center Street and Superior Street.

Cash or Easy Terms.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.



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By the Magnificent Steamers of the White Star Line

Leaving foot of Adams St. Daily at 10 a.m. after the arrival of morning trains. Return- ing, arrive at Adams St. 8.30 p.m. Sundays 9 p.m. Fare to Detroit, 75c, including round trip, \$1.25. Excursions to Detroit and return, Week Days \$1.00, Sundays 50c. To Ft. Huron and return, a delightful two days trip, including meals and berth, only \$5.

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CORNER STONE LAID

Elaborate Ceremonies at Schuster Brewery.

CLEVELANDERS PRESENT.

Thirty Friends of J. W. Schuster Come Down From the Forest City, and one of Their Number Officially as Master of Ceremonies—The Stone Will be Sealed This Afternoon.

With all due ceremony, the cornerstone of the Schuster Brewing Company's new brewery, in North West street, now in course of construction, was laid at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The stone will not be sealed until this afternoon, when will be placed therein the copper box containing the articles which, when again they are brought to light, will be regarded as relics of antiquity, for the new structure is being built fireproof and floodproof, to stand for ages. In the box there will be, among other things, a copy of the papers of incorporation of the Schuster Brewing Company, a copy of Monday's INDEPENDENT, and a card, coin or other small article from each of the guests present at the Sunday ceremonies.

Among those present at the laying of the corner stone on Sunday were about thirty Cleveland friends of J. W. Schuster, of this city, president of the Schuster Brewing Company, nearly all of whom are members of Concordia lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cleveland, with which society Mr. Schuster is also connected. The Clevelanders came and went over the Valley railway. In the party were: George Heidenreich, P. J. Probeck, Walter Jacoby, Henry G. Rudolph, Henry Bollinger, John Ernst, Fred W. Schwenk, Gust Schwenk, A. Bentzen, Christian Kuebler, Franz Hasselbarth, George H. Werner, M. Habluetzel, Wm. Base, John Hueter, J. C. Seegrist, John Fix, Theo. Wachter, John Schneider, Henry Schreiber, Otto Steffen, John Yingling, Wm. Schwemler, Theo. Wedler, Adolph Diener and Philip Schreiber.

Richard Grosser, of Chicago, architect of the buildings, and G. F. Lidy, of Milwaukee, a representative of the Vilter Refrigerating Machine Company, which firm holds the contract for much of the apparatus needed in the brewery, were also present. The Massillon guests were: Mayor J. J. Wise, John Meinhardt and George Curley, the contractors erecting the buildings, and ex-Mayor Tobias Schott, of the Schuster Brewing Company. Mrs. J. W. Schuster and Mrs. Kiefer, with a corps of assistants, served the dinner for the guests, previous to the laying of the corner-stone, in the frame structure erected expressly for the purpose.

The arrival of the Cleveland guests was a surprise to Mr. Schuster, who had made no plans for elaborate ceremonies. The entire programme was arranged by Mrs. Schuster, who issued the invitations without giving Mr. Schuster any intimation of what was to occur. George Heidenreich, of Cleveland, the well known frescoist and sculptor, acted as master of ceremonies Sunday afternoon, and delivered a brief and happy address preceding the laying of the corner-stone. On behalf of Concordia lodge, F. & A. M., of Cleveland, Mr. Heidenreich presented Mr. Schuster with a silver trowel on which was engraved these two inscriptions: "Zaun Andenken an den 14 October, 1900." "Es Wachse Und Gedeihe," which, translated, is, "To the Memory of October 14, 1900"; "May it Grow and Prosper."

Mr. Schuster's response, accompanying the acceptance of the token, was a feeling reference to the lifelong friendship between himself and guests, thanks for the pleasure he derived from their visit, saying that the ornamented trowel would ever have a priceless value in his eyes, and expressed the hope that all would continue to enjoy health and prosperity and that they would meet many times in the future. Mayor Wise, being called upon, with characteristic grace of manner welcomed to the city the Clevelanders and concluded with a happily expressed wish for the success of the Schuster Brewing Company.

Among the guests were many excellent singers, and the exercises of the day were interspersed with well rendered selections by individuals, duets, quartettes and double quartettes. "Des Schaefer's Sonntagslied; Das ist der Tag des Herrn," ("The Shepherd's Sunday Song, 'This is the Son of the Lord,') was sung by a double quartette while the stone was being moved into place.

How We Used Up Our Forests.

It is estimated that it takes twenty-two acres of spruce land to furnish enough wood pulp paper to run a large metropolitan daily just two days. The writer who makes this statement deplors the time, when, at this rate, our forests will entirely disappear, and paper be very scarce and expensive. Meantime, the art of printing continues, because there are many truths the world should know; among others, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a cure for diseases of the stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, insomnia and nervousness. This famous medicine has been the standard remedy of the American people for fifty years. Do not accept a substitute. The genuine has a Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of bottle.

Just Received the Fall and Winter Samples.

Fifteen hundred styles of the most elegant overcoatings, suitings and trousers to make your selection from; every thing that is new and nobly for the season. G. GRUENBERG, tailor. Also cleaning and repairing promptly and neatly done. Room over 17 East Main street.

SURE SIGN OF DEATH.

ONE SIMPLE TEST THAT, IT IS ALLEGED, NEVER FAILS.

A Physician Who Says He Has Tried It In More Than a Thousand Cases Explains His Method of Preventing Premature Burial.

The question of an absolutely sure sign of death has troubled mankind from ancient times. It has been most variously answered, but never to entire satisfaction. The difficulties we meet with are: First, that not all organs of the body die in one moment, and second, that the action of some of the vital organs may be so diminished that by ordinary means it appears almost impossible to decide whether the life in them is in fact extinct or not.

The actual causes of physiological death are three: First, cessation of brain function; second, cessation of respiration or failure of the lungs; third, failure of the heart.

The first, involving immediate death of the central or animal nervous system only, is not at once followed by the inactivity of the peripheral nervous system and its special so-called vegetative centers, as long ago was demonstrated by Brown-Sequard, Schiff and others. So the lungs may continue to contract and expand, the heart may continue to beat, even if with greatly diminished power. We know further that the life of the skin is not extinct. Hair and nails continue to grow, the stomach continues to digest, the liver to secrete bile, etc. Respecting the second cause of death, we well know that respiration may cease for quite awhile if the brain is not affected and the circulation not interrupted. And of the third cause, by heart failure, the same may be said. So we see that we may speak of true, absolute physiological death only after the cessation of function of the three organs together or at least of two of them, the lungs and the heart, without the life action of which the brain certainly cannot operate.

Now, as regards respiration, we have very simple means to demonstrate its cessation. So remains, in fact, as the only one to show its true death the heart. This to prove indeed with absolute certainty is quite a difficult problem. Upon the absence therefore of any and all traces of circulation in the body have been concentrated most experiments. And as regards the same we have to take into consideration that by disease the heart beats might be diminished to but so few faint pulsations per minute, might become so imperceptible, that without the aid of special instruments and long continued observations nothing of their existence may be detected.

In the following I shall give the simple means by which any person easily enough may convince himself of the absence or presence even of the slightest traces of circulation:

If we ligate tight a member of the body—best, for example, a finger between the first and second joint—in the living we will soon notice, beginning almost at once, a reddish coloration of the portion above the ligation. It becomes darker and darker red and finally assumes a dark bluish red color. The entire upper portion will be thus affected, and only directly around the ligation there will be a small, colorless, white ring. Now, as sure as this discoloration will be observed in the living being, as sure will all traces of it be absent in the dead. The bluish discoloration occasionally observed of and around the finger nails in some corpses is of no influence upon, nor does it interfere in the slightest with, the phenomenon and its correct interpretation.

The phenomenon of course is easily enough explained in the living by the stagnation of the blood in the veins and the capillaries when a new supply through the arteries and the backflow through the veins is cut off by the ligation. The white ring around the latter is produced by the partial arterial, partial venous anemia.

In place of a finger, if, as it at times may happen, the skin seems too thick and horny to show the phenomenon plainly, though this will but seldom occur, one may use the toes, the earlops, even the tip of the nose, if desired. The member must be only thin enough in order to make the ligation as tight and perfect as possible.

I have used this means in about 1,030 to 1,040 cases previous to post mortem examinations.

In one case only I observed the mentioned discoloration, though it was impossible to notice any heart action by any means. I at once resorted to venesection, and, sure enough, the blood flowed, and after a short time faint heart beats up to seven per minute could be distinguished. Everything was done to start respiration. Yet it was too late, and the heart beats within half an hour gradually diminished. The corpse had been lying for dead for over two hours.—Dr. Theodore Deecke in Utica Press.

A Lesson.

At a lesson in a medical college the other day one of the students, who was by no means a dullard, was asked by the professor, "How much is a dose of —?" (giving the technical name of a strong poison).

"A teaspoonful," was the reply. The professor made no comment, but the student, a quarter of an hour later, realized that he had made a mistake, and straightway said:

"Professor, I want to change my answer to that question."

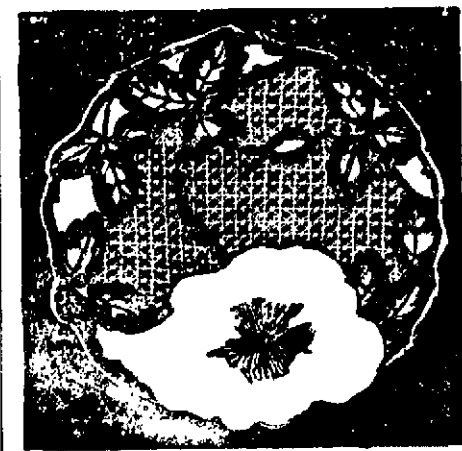
"It's too late, sir," responded the professor curtly, looking at his watch. "Your patient has been dead 14 minutes."—London Telegraph.

No matter how bright and sensible a man is, if the gossips discover he is going crazy, the world remarks that he will not have far to go.—Atchison Globe.

DAINTY FANCY WORK.

Embroidery on Fish Net Foundation—Finger Bowl Dolly.

A beautiful example of embroidery on fish net foundation is afforded by an attractive design from The Household for a finger bowl or tumbler dolly. A set of these dollies might include the orchid, pond lily, nasturtium, poppy, wild rose and clematis. Before work-



WILD ROSE DOLLY.

ing baste fish net carefully in place underneath the linen, making sure to keep it perfectly straight, as carelessness in this part of the work cannot be remedied.

Work the outside row in the flower with double thread and shade with single thread. The leaves are worked in long and short with double thread, and stems are in straight satin stitch with double thread. Buttonhole stitch is used only on the outside of the design. The linen is then cut away, leaving the fish net underneath as the groundwork of the design.

Chord Playing on the Piano.

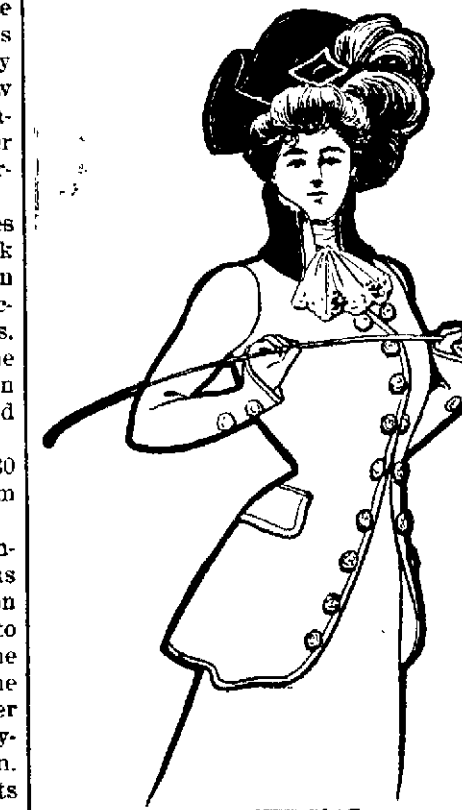
Clear, incisive, resonant and powerful or beautifully shaded chord playing is not very commonly heard. In addition to the proper muscular conditions and the mode of attack, which should be carefully considered, good chord playing requires a proper shape of the hand and fingers. The hand should be well arched so that the metacarpal points are elevated considerably above the second joints. The wrist must be held high and the fingers well rounded, their third joints being perpendicular to the keys. With the hand in this position the fingers must be trained to resist a very heavy pressure, as at the moment of attack in heavy chord playing the weight of the body is thrown forcibly upon the finger tips. At this instant there must not be the least give or weakening in any of the joints of the fingers, the elasticity and looseness being in the muscles of the wrist and arm. The playing fingers should be firmly set, while those not playing must be well extended in order to avoid the accidental striking of adjacent keys. If the hand is kept in the shape described, all the tones of the chord played will be of equal power, and when the hand and arm are raised the dampers will fall upon all the strings which have been struck at the same instant, a thing that rarely happens in most of the chord playing that one hears.

In playing a succession of chords the fingers must be shaped in the air while going from one chord to the next, and this shaping must not in the least interfere with the solidity of the hand or the proper condition of the muscles.—Etude.

Pictorial Styles Revived.

Romney is at present the name the English tailors and dressmakers conjure with in building up a line of picturesque toilets, some of which would no doubt vastly surprise that eminent painter. The Romney coat is a most charming thing and nicely adapted to late autumn when materialized in

Etude.

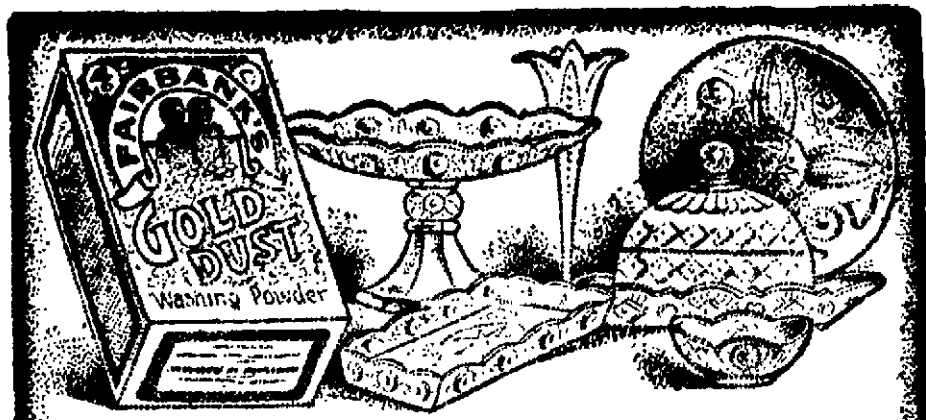


A ROMNEY COAT.

some old world tone of plum, brown or rifle green cloth, the high directive collar faced over with velvet of harmonizing hue and the whole effectively finished with embossed old silver, gilt or portrait buttons. A lining of old brocade naturally suggests itself, as well as the thought that the extravagance of our foremothers quite equaled our own.

Autumn Millinery.

Millinery is rich in the extreme. The most beautiful velvets, heavy with gold embroideries or rich with incrustations of lace, are built into oddly shaped turbans and large picture hats. Crowns roll up a good deal to show bunches of ostrich tips against the hair. The pastel shades seem to be replaced by the most vivid and brilliant colors—royal purple, the medium blues and even emerald green. But above all there is an excessive use of gold embroidery, and one trembles to think what dreadful imitations may follow in the train of this fashion, remarks an exchange.



Yes, the same

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

that brightens your silver and cut glass will clean the Kitchen Crockery. Gold Dust is a dirt destroyer, nothing more. It never harms the article it comes in contact with. It simply makes it clean. For greatest economy buy the large package.

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CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

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Dr. Augustus Ruggles, Treasurer of the Greater New York Medical Association, says: "There is just one scientific compound known as DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS which can be relied upon to cure dyspepsia and constipation so they will stay cured. Positively the only advertised dyspepsia remedy ever endorsed by prominent physicians."



They promptly digest every particle of food taken into the stomach, and are positively guaranteed to cure the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and Constipation, restoring the bowels and liver to perfectly natural action in two weeks or money refunded, by all druggists. 25 and 50c.

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PENNY HEADACHE CURE.

A truly wonderful discovery containing none of the dangerous drugs found in ALL OTHER headache remedies.

One Tablet Cures One horrible Headache in just One Minute, for only One Cent—GARGAREM.

Ask Your Druggist for Strong's Penny Headache Tablets.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 25c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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We are offering Best Natural Wool per suit \$2.00, sizes 34 to 50.

Best Lamb's Wool per suit \$3.00.

Best Silk, Fleeced per suit \$2.00.

Best Wool Fleeced, per suit \$2.00.

Best Double Breast and back, heavy fleeced, per suit \$1.00.

Best Fast Black, Heavy Fleeced per suit \$1.00.

Best Fancy Stripe Fleeced per suit, 50c.

Boys' Best Heavy Fleeced per suit 50c.

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\$2.98 Ladies' Walking Skirts made from good quality of Melton Cloth—Oxford grays, eight rows of stitching.

\$3.98 Ladies' Walking Skirts made from Black Melton cloth, and Plaid back Homespuns in two shades of gray—eight rows of stitching.

\$6.49 Ladies' Walking Skirts in black, made from an extra good quality of Pebble Cheviot, fourteen rows of stitching.

Ladies' Flannel Waists.

We are showing in the cloak room a large line of most beautiful Flannel Waists. There are all sizes and a great variety of colors. The prices run from \$1.00 up to \$5.00 each.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

PEKING SIEGE INCIDENTS

How Baron von Ketteler's Pre-sentiment Saved the Foreigners.

BRAVE MAN'S VIOLENT SACRIFICE

Story of the German Minister's Death and the Escape of His Interpreter—Body Found in a Splendid Chinese Coffin—Extent of the Chinese Governmental Conspiracy.

The young Baroness von Ketteler was probably the most unhappy person of all the number who endured the trials and hardships of the siege of Peking, says J. Martin Miller, the Peking correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Certainly she was the one most sympathized with. Wives whose husbands were shot down by the enemy, mothers who watched their babies die for lack of good air and nutritious food, hearts broken by their own grief, throbbled with sorrow for the woman whose husband's life was offered a vicarious sacrifice for all the foreigners in Peking. There are those who will contest this statement, there are diplomats who will emphatically deny it, but the fact remains that the great body of foreigners in Peking never question but that Baron von Ketteler's death was the final salvation of all.

On June 19, at 4 p. m., the tsung-li-yamen informed the foreign ministers by letter that they would be expected to leave within 24 hours under protection of Chinese soldiers. Baron von Ketteler was the only minister who did not think this request an evidence of Chi-



BARON VON KETTELER.

nese enlightenment and understanding of international courtesy. The French minister, as well as Sir Claude MacDonald and Minister Conger, was for going, but Baron von Ketteler, more suspicious of Chinese treachery and diplomacy, saw massacre for all outside the city gates in a country swarming with red handed Boxers and uncertain soldiery.

He remarked at dinner that night, "I may be nervous or overworked or something, but I am apprehensive of evil if we leave the city."

The following morning, the 20th, he arose, determined to enter a protest to the tsung-li-yamen. A brave man always, he started on his errand, accompanied only by his interpreter, Mr. Cordes. They rode in the sedan chairs used by all ministers when calling upon Chinese officials.

Before leaving his house, about 10 a. m., he bade his wife, to whom he was most devotedly attached, a first and then a second farewell, saying as he did so: "Do not worry if I am gone long. Be sure that I am succeeding and that the officials are listening to me." But the baron did not reach the yamen, for when only two-thirds of the way there he was shot down by the Chinese imperial troops who were to form the promised escort to Tientsin. Mr. Cordes was also shot in the leg. Nevertheless he ran forward, looked into Baron von Ketteler's chair and saw that he was quite dead, a ghastly bullet wound in his heart. Mr. Cordes then turned, followed by a shower of bullets. He fled down a small side street. The people along the narrow street refused to reply to his questions as to the exact location of the American Methodist Episcopal mission, which he knew was somewhere in that neighborhood. Finally he met an old breed peddler, who, not daring to stop in conversation with him, sang in his street calls the direction in which he was to turn. Mr. Cordes turned north instead of south. The old fellow sang out "south" again. Mr. Cordes, almost dead and given out, turned south, ran a short distance and fell fainting at the northeast barricade of the Methodist Episcopal mission, where were gathered all the American missionaries of Peking and Tung Chow, over 70 in number.

The brutal murder of the German minister ran like wildfire over the entire foreign community. The missionaries, who were endeavoring to stifle their fears and pack small trunks, as commanded to do by Minister Conger, for the afternoon's start to Tientsin, gathered a few things into the smallest compass possible. Some took steamer trunks, some hand bundles. Mothers took baby food. Captain Hall, in charge of the Twentieth United States Marines, sent by Minister Conger for defense, ordered all to march to the American legation, the native Chinese refugees to follow in the rear.

What a march, out through their own barricades thrown up by Mr. Francis Gamewell of the M. E. mission, the man who by his skill in fortifying became the great man of the siege later, down Haut-a-men street almost to the Great Haut-a-men gate, over whose second story balustrade hung a thousand Chinese soldiers, the long process-

ion of men, women, children and babies, nurses, servants and 600 native Christians moved. Fifty foreign guards stood motionless by the roadside. No one spoke; all felt the intensity of the situation. The hands that fired on the German minister might at any moment fire on the helpless mortals moving below them.

But the American legation, a distance of half a mile, was reached in safety. From thence all removed to the British legation, and that afternoon of June 20, at 4 p. m., which was to have seen a train of 1,000 carts full of half armed men, helpless women and babies, insufficiently guarded by 400 marines, found almost every foreigner in Peking safe in the British legation, the native Christians in the palace of the hereditary prince and guarded by the brave Japanese, this place being just opposite the British legation and its owner having fled.

The missionaries had been throwing up intrenchments, digging ditches, building walls and barb wire fences and making loopholes for two weeks—in fact, had made an excellent fort of the M. E. mission property. But not one foot of soil had been turned up for defense in any legation of the 100 optimistic ministers. Four o'clock found foreigners and native converts under command of Mr. Gamewell, into whose hands Sir Claude MacDonald gave the entire work of fortifying, all hands busy preparing to make a stand against the imperial troops that had been promised as the safe escort to Tientsin, for upon bows of Baron von Ketteler's murder the ministerial body stood aghast at the thought of their contemplated and arranged for journey and hurriedly ordered all to the British legation.

The world yet has heard little of this, but praise and thanks and public acknowledgments should not be withheld from brave Baron von Ketteler's memory. All know now, as many did who whose hearts failed them when the order to prepare to leave Peking was read, that certain massacre by imperial order awaited us outside the city walls—massacre only averted by Baron von Ketteler's death. Alas, that it took so much, after months of trickery and inaction on the part of the Chinese officials, to convince the body of ministers that in such a crisis they could not trust to Chinese promises of protection!

And so many, who were unknown to her, mourned the young baroness, and many an eye filled with sympathy when, after the troops for relief came, she was seen, tall, slender, statuesque, her face drawn with suffering, moving about like one from whom the spirit almost had fled.

And more than she felt glad when, nearly nine weeks after his death, the baron's body, lying in a magnificent Chinese coffin, was recovered from a mound in the tsung-li-yamen, identified by friends and physicians and laid to rest in the German legation.

There had been days and nights of wildest grief, acutest agony, when Baroness von Ketteler imagined her husband only wounded, a prisoner among enemies whose delight is to torture, times when she and all his friends thought, even if dead, his body would be mutilated, but the subsequent recovery of it intact, save only for the wound in the head, was cause for deep thankfulness. Not only his young wife's sad heart was comforted with the privilege of laying her dead away, but many, many more rejoiced in the decent burial of Baron von Ketteler, whose death at the murderous hands of the empress' imperial soldiers saved from general massacre a thousand souls.

CENSUS GUESSES.

Wagers Made Upon the Total Population of the United States.

Guessing on the census returns has been one of the standard amusements of the corps of experts engaged in taking the federal enumeration for 1900 during a season which has afforded opportunities for few other forms of recreation, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Post. There seems now to be a better chance for those guesses which fell short of 75,000,000 than for those which rose any distance above it.

Among others who are watching for the total with particular interest are Robert P. Porter, the superintendent of the census of 1890, and Herman Hollerith, who furnishes the electric tabulators to the census office. They have a wager up, involving a dinner for a select group of colleagues who were with them at the time they set their stakes several months ago. Mr. Hollerith's claim was a population of more than 76,000,000; Mr. Porter did not believe the count would exceed that figure. The rest of the party, not to be left out of the sport, wrote each his estimate upon a paper, which was duly sealed and deposited with a stakeholder. Accompanying the paper was in each case a small sum of money. When the count is all in, the seals will be broken, the money collected and the guesser who has come nearest to the truth will receive a loving cup, bought with the united contributions of the less fortunate contestants.

IN THE COLLEGE WORLD

Some Interesting Data From the Educational Centers.

OPENING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

Unusually Large Matriculation In Nearly All the Great Universities and Leading Colleges—Many Improvements and Enlargements of Facilities.

Harvard university has begun the two hundred and sixty-fourth year of its existence with increased numbers in nearly every department. Definite figures as to the enrollment for 1900-1 will not be available for some time, but the officers in charge of registration feel assured of large gains.

Eight new buildings are in course of construction, seven being built with recent bequests to the university. Harvard Union, the gift of Major Henry Lee Higginson, will be nearly completed during the present year. The foundations are laid on the old Warren estate, opposite Beck hall. The home of the School of Architecture is rising on Quincy street near Sever hall. Ground has been broken for the new Semitic museum, the gift of Jacob H. Schiff of New York. Stillman infirmary, given by James Stillman of New York, will be finished during the year. The foundations of the engineering building, to be erected at a cost of \$175,000 from the bequest of the late Henry L. Pierce, have been laid on the east end of Holmes field, near Perkins hall. The new boathouse, originally costing \$27,000, subscribed by Harvard graduates of New York and burned last December when half finished, is again nearing completion on a much improved plan. Alexander Agassiz having added more than \$6,000 to the former subscription. The final portion of the great University museum, connecting the main building with Peabody museum, which is to cost \$100,000, recently was promised by Mr. Agassiz and his sisters, Mrs. Henry L. Higginson and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw. Plans for the extension of the law school are under advisement.

Yale opened its two hundredth college year with the devotional exercises in Battell chapel. President Arthur T. Hadley occupied the president's chair in Battell pulpit, and the senior class made its bow to the new executive. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., the new secretary, began his official duties as a member of President Hadley's cabinet. Attendance figures are not complete. In the academic department the senior class is estimated at 360 and in the scientific 190. In the theological the registration of new members will be 35.

At Princeton university the department of geology is preparing to publish the results of the Princeton Patagonian expeditions during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899. This enterprise will be the largest and most important of any publication yet undertaken by a university. The edition will be limited to 500 copies, and the cost, which will be not less than \$20,000, has been provided by patrons of the expeditions. The reports will be contained in seven volumes, each volume being subdivided into books of a convenient size.

Over 1,500 students have registered at the University of Wisconsin, and indications are the attendance will reach nearly 2,500. There will be a large increase in the engineering department, for which the handsome new building, is nearly completed. The school of commerce, just established, with ex-Counsel J. C. Monaghan at its head, will also have a generous attendance.

The fall term began at Columbia university with encouraging prospects. Dr. George B. Hermann, the new registrar, says 1,000 students have matriculated in the freshman class and in various special branches of study. Columbia now has 4,000 students in her halls of learning and so ranks second only to Harvard among the American universities.

The freshman class at Brown university is unusually large, outnumbering last year's by 11 students, but the other classes are smaller than usual, and the total enrollment does not equal that of last year. The registration by classes is as follows: Seniors, 106; juniors, 118; sophomores, 134; freshmen, 199; special students, 64; woman's college, 148; total, 763.

Williams college has entered upon the one hundred and seventh year of its existence as a college. The freshman class is larger than that of last year, numbering from 110 to 125.

Cornell university opens with an attendance of between 2,000 and 3,000. The entering class shows an increase over last year of 134. In his direct remarks to the new students President Schurman cautioned them against the evil of cheating in examinations, which, he said, has increased during the last two years. As a remedy for this evil he appealed to the public sentiment of the student body. Logging operations on the tract of the College of Forestry, in the Adirondacks, are in full blast, some 35 men being employed. Forty are engaged in the building of the railroad, six miles in length, which is expected to be in operation Dec. 1.

With a registration of 240 new students the academic year opened at Vassar college. There has been notable activity in building during the summer. Foremost in interest is the new infirmary, which is ready for use.

TOUR OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

Speeches by Woolley and Others in New York State.

Rhine, N. Y., Oct. 17. The Prohibition team left Rochester over the high valley road. The next stop was at Geneva, where an hour's meeting was held on the lawn of the Methodist parsonage.

John G. Woolley spoke 20 minutes to a fairly large audience. He was followed by William T. Wardwell, candidate for governor, and J. I. Duffice, chairman of the state committee.

At West Parrotte, the next stop, Woolley, Wardwell and Samuel Dickie spoke to a number of persons at the depot. Mr. Woolley was presented with several fine baskets of fruit.

At Ithaca the party was received at the station by the local committee and the Ithaca band. A meeting was held in the city park. Speeches were made by Messrs. Woolley, Wardwell and Stewart to an enthusiastic crowd.

Football Fatality.

Saco, Me., Oct. 17.—Injuries received in a football game Monday resulted in the death yesterday of Ernest H. Townsend, 19 years old. Townsend was a member of the Saco team, and in a mixup he was knocked down with such force that the spine was injured so seriously as to result in his death.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out. Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do. There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Women wishing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Times for Holding Court of Common Pleas, A. D. 1901.

State of Ohio, Ninth Judicial District.

It is ordered that the terms of the Court of Common Pleas of the several counties in said district for the year 1901, be fixed as follows, to-wit: Columbiana county, on January 28th, April 28th, September 30th, and December 31st. Carroll county, on February 18th, May 13th, September 20th, and December 24th. Stark county, on January 7th, May 6th, September 10th, and December 14th. Mahoning county, on January 7th, May 6th, September 10th, and December 14th. Trumbull county, on January 28th, May 6th, September 20th, and December 14th. Portage county, on January 7th, April 8th, September 10th, and December 14th. Ashland county, on January 7th, April 8th, September 10th, and December 14th. Geauga county, on January 7th, April 8th, September 10th, and December 14th. Lake county, on February 4th, May 13th, September 10th, and December 14th. Said courts to open at 10 o'clock a. m. Isaac H. Taylor, Thomas T. McCarty, W. W. Hoar, W. E. Gilmer, Geo. F. Robinson, Disney Rogers, J. P. Cadwell, D. W. Canfield, Judges.

Dated October 16th, 1900. The State of Ohio, Ninth Judicial District, Stark County, ss.

I, Thomas W. Casselman, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Ninth Judicial District, within said County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the writs of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, as the same are on file in the Court of Common Pleas of said County, and I have signed the same.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN, Clerk.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss. Dominick Hansen vs. Louise Kruschinski et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, November 3, 1900,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the Township of Jackson, County of Stark and State of Ohio, being part of fractional section number 30, township 11, range 8, and beginning at a stone in the southeast corner of John Fashbaugh's one acre tract; thence running south 54 degrees 5 minutes, east 8 chains 27-10 links to the middle of said line; thence along the middle of said line south 35 degrees 35 minutes, east 8 chains 33 links to a stake in the south line of John Fashbaugh's tract; thence along the south line of John Fashbaugh's tract north 60 degrees, east 1 chain 9 links to a stone and place of beginning, containing 65-100 acres. Appraised at two hundred (\$200.00) dollars. Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff. O. C. Volkmar, Attorney.

Times for Holding Circuit Court, A. D. 1901.

State of Ohio, Fifth Judicial Circuit.

It is ordered that the time of the beginning of the term of the Circuit Court of the several counties in said circuit for the year 1901 be fixed as follows, to-wit: Cuyahoga county, on the 8th day of January and the 3rd day of September. Hamilton county, on the 15th day of January and the 3rd day of September. Wayne county, on the 15th day of February and the 25th day of September. Stark county, on the 25th day of February and the 1st day of October. Knox county, on the 15th day of March and the 8th day of October. Licking county, on the 25th day of March and the 1st day of October. Muskingum county, on the 23rd day of April and the 23rd day of October. Morgan county, on the 25th day of April and the 25th day of November. Perry county, on the 7th day of May and the 25th day of October. Ashland county, on the 15th day of May and the 1st day of November. Coshocton county, on the 21st day of May and the 15th day of November. Holmes county, on the 25th day of May and the 1st day of November. Morrow county, on the 15th day of June and the 1st day of December. Adams county, on the 15th day of June and the 1st day of December. Said courts to open at 9 o'clock a. m. September 18th, 1900.

John J. Adams, S. M. Douglass, R. M. Voores, Judges.

The State of Ohio, Fifth Judicial Circuit, Stark County, ss.

I, Thomas W. Casselman, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial Circuit, within said County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the writs of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, as the same are on file in the Court of Common Pleas of said County, and I have signed the same.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN, Clerk.

Election Proclamation.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective Townships, Wards and Precincts, on

Tuesday, November 6, 1900,

then and there to elect by ballot according to the laws of the state of Ohio, the following National, District and County officers: One person for President of the United States of America. One person for Vice President of the United States of America. Twenty three persons for Presidential Electors. One person for Secretary of the State of Ohio. One person for Judge of Supreme Court. One person for Dairy and Food Commissioner. One person for State School Commissioner. One person for Member Board of Public Works. One person for Member of Congress—18th Congressional District. One person for Member State Board of Equalization—21st District. One person for Common Pleas Judge—9th Judicial District. One person for County Recorder. One person for County Commissioner. One person for County Auditor. One person for Coroner. Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this 31st day of October, A.D. 1900. JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff of Stark County, Ohio.

TAXES FOR 1900.

The taxpayers of Stark County are hereby notified of the rates of taxation on each dollar of valuation, as charged upon the tax duplicate of said County for the year 1900.

Townships and Corporations.	State.	County.	Road.	Township.	School.	Corporation.	Poor.	Dec. 1900 Rate.	June 1901 Rate.	Total.
	Mills 10ths	Mills 100's	Mills 10ths	Mills 10ths	Mills 10ths	Mills 10ths	Mills 10ths	Mills 100's	Mills 100's	Mills 10ths
Bethlehem	2	9	6	1	8	2	3	8	6	14
Canton	2	9	6	2	3	5	4	8	6	15
Jackson	2	9	6	1	9	4	3	8	6	11
Lake	2	9	6	1	4	1	5	7	6	11
Lawrence	2	9	6	1	7	4	5	8	7	15
Lexington	2	9	6	4	3	4	1	10	6	17
Marion	2	9	6	1	3	1	3	9	6	11
Nimishillen	2	9	6	1	6	1	3	9	6	11
Oshtemo	2	9	6	2	4	1	2	8	5	13
Paris	2	9	6	1	2	1	5	8	7	15
Perry	2	9	6	2	6	1	3	5	6	11
Pike	2	9	6	1	3	1	3	5	6	11
Plain	2	9	6	1	5	1	3	5	6	11
Sandy	2	9	6	2	3	2	5	7	6	13
Sugar Creek	2	9	6	1	3	1	3	5	6	11
Tuscarawas	2	9	6	1	2	3	5	8	6	14
Washington	2	9	6	1	3	3	6	9	6	15
Alliance	2	9	6	1	3	3	8	10	13	22
Beach City	2	9	6	1	7	8	6	11	15	27
Canton City	2	9	6	1	2	1	3	5	6	11
Cantol Fulton	2	9	6	1	11	5	12	15	19	34
Clinton	2	9	6	1	7	6	5	9	7	16
Greentown	2	9	6	1	4	10	10	10	9	20
Hosletown	2	9	6	1	2	1	3	5	6	11
Lincolnton	2	9	6	1	3	1	4	7	6	13
Louisville	2	9	6	4	5	10	10	12	15	27
Magnolia	2	9	6	6	5	5	5	7	5	15
Marionville	2	9	6	1	6	1	5	9	7	17
Massillon	2	9	6	1	3	10	6	14	14	28
Mifflin	2	9	6	1	3	10	6	14	14	28
Mount Union	2	9	6	5	8	10	10	13	13	27
Nauvoo	2	9	6	2	6	5	5	10	10	20
New Baltimore	2	9	6	1	6	1	4	8	6	15
New Berlin	2	9	6	2	2	3	2	12	9	21
New Franklin	2	9	6	1	6	1	3	5	6	11
Oshtemo City	2	9	6	1	7	10	5	12	12	25
Uniontown	2	9	6	1	4	8	5	9	7	18
Waynesburg	2	9	6	6	6	5	4	10	10	20
Wilcox	2	9	6	6	1	6	6	12	9	21
West Brookfield	2	9	6	2	5	1	2	9	9	18

STAT. LEVY.	RATE.	COUNTY LEVY.	RATE.
	Mills 100's		Mills.
General Revenue Fund	1	Election	20
Sinking	4	County	170
University	2	Bridge	1.00
State School	1	Poor	20
Total	2	Children's Home	15
		Soldier's Relief	25
		Agriculture and Workhouse	1.10
		Interest and Debt	.30
		Building	
		Total	6.00

A FEW OBSERVATIONS REGARDING TAXES.

Full year's tax. All such are paying the last half of one year's tax and the first half of the following year's tax, and consequently they are paying 15 per cent. penalty on the preceding June tax. The proper way to pay a full year's tax without penalty is to pay in December for December and the following June.

Dog Tax and Road Tax are paid in full at the December collection each year. Therefore, to get the December rate, add the road to the whole rate and take half. To get the June rate, subtract the road rate from the full rate and take half. To get the December payment, multiply the valuation by the December rate, adding one dollar for each male dog assessed and two dollars for each female dog.

Checks given in payment of taxes do not liquidate the county's claim until honored at the bank. When checks are not paid on presentation, the taxes for which the checks were given will be repeated without notice to person giving such checks.

When paying taxes, present your last receipt, as it assists very much in locating your property and tends to avoid errors.

When you ask by mail for the taxes on your property, designate your property clearly. State the name in which the property is in, name the township and section. If in the city, give city, ward and lot number.

The tax duplicates give the property in the name in which it stood the day preceding the second Monday of April of the year for which the taxes are levied. So that any transfer made on or after the second Monday of April of any year will not appear on the tax duplicate until the next tax year.

The Treasurer's Office will be open between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. from the 1st day of October to the 30th day of December, and from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the tax duplicate.

To insure prompt answer, all inquiries made by mail concerning taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10 and June 10. While every effort will be made to accommodate the public, taxpayers are urged to